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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Above Suspicion.

They who imagine evil
That does not meet the eye,
Are the mean and base in spirit;
Pass them by, pass them by!

They who always cheer the worthy,
Help them onward to the goal,
Always think the best will happen,
Hail them, bless them, heart and soul!
—[George Griffith, in the Housewife.

A "ROGUE" ELEPHANT.

BY C. B. LEWIS.

I had read and heard a great deal of the famous "rogue" elephant of the district of Mysore, province of Madras, before I ever got within 200 miles of his stamping ground. He made his first appearance in 1868, and for years was a veritable terror to an area of country 50 miles long by 30 broad.

A "rogue" elephant, as has often been explained, is a male who has either voluntarily left the herd because of defeat or has been driven into exile by his companions for reasons not known to man. He no sooner takes up this solitary life than he becomes vindictive and reckless, and it goes without dispute that one of these "rogues," especially if past the age of 50, is more dangerous than a herd of a dozen ordinary elephants.

This fellow was called "The Wicked" by all the natives in that territory, and some of the stories told of his doings were really wonderful, as well as strictly true. His territory was along the Suddar Valley. On the eastern edge of this valley, which is from one to five miles wide, is a dense jungle fifty miles long, and this place was his retreat. He was probably hunted after more than any other "rogue" ever heard of in India. After a year or two the Government offered a reward of £100 for his death, and before he was finally disposed of this reward had been increased to £300. He was hunted on several occasions by bands numbering 400 men, and at least fifty different white hunters journeyed into the district and had a try at him.

It was wonderful how "The Wicked" managed to escape death so long, but it used to be asserted that he was only an elephant in form. The natives fully believed that he was the Evil One in disguise, and more than 1000 people moved out of that productive valley on his account. The official records of his doings would make a big book. He began killing as soon as he appeared. One night about midnight he enertered a native village containing about seventy huts, penetrated to the centre and killed five people sleeping in a hut. Even the dogs knew nothing of his presence until he got to work. He put his tusks under the foundation poles of the hut and tipped it over and then he trampled on the family sleeping in the middle of the mud floor.

Only three or four people caught sight of him as he moved away. A grand hunt was organized, but he was not even discovered. It was hoped that he had been frightened out of the district, but two or three days later, as a native was driving a bullock cart along a road at the edge of a forest, the elephant, who was in hiding behind a clump of bushes, picked the man off his seat with his trunk, and flung him 20 feet into the air. In the same minute he drove his long tusks through the bullock and then disappeared. The native was so badly hurt that he died three days later. This was on a Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the afternoon the elephant appeared at a point up the valley, exactly 32 miles away, and killed a ryot, or native farmer, who was at work in his field.

In three years, according to official returns made, "The Wicked" killed upward of 100 people, destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of crops, and caused the death of hundreds of domestic animals. His aim was to kill and destroy, and he went about his work in such a queer and mysterious manner as to keep all the people afraid of him. Wild elephants never leave cover during daylight. This fellow stalked abroad by day as well as by night. He moved as silently and swiftly as a tiger. On one occasion five natives, who had been stacking grain, sat down to eat their luncheon. It was high noon, and they were half a mile from the edge of the jungle. The elephant came upon them over hard and stony ground, where the footstep of a man would certainly have been heard, and the first known of his presence was when he struck two of the five down. The others escaped him by leaping into a ravine.

When I reached the valley it was half depopulated, and all those remaining were in a state of continual terror. Not a day passed that the elephant did not kill or attempt to kill some one. As one of the precautions against his visits after dark the villages had been surrounded by walls of dry brush. The idea was that in breaking a way through or over the animal would make noise enough to betray his presence. On two occasions he had removed enough brush to make an opening and done it so carefully that people sleeping ten feet away had heard no noise. When discovered and shouted at "The Wicked" always made off for the jungle without attempting further mischief, but he generally managed to kill some one before an alarm was raised. At the time I reached his stamping ground there were two British army officers hunting him at the other end of the jungle, but no one had seen the elephant for about a week. He hadn't left the district, however, and neither had he been killed.

I took possession of an abandoned village at the lower end of the valley. Here the elephant had first appeared, and here he had killed over a dozen people. The villagers had at length become so terror stricken that they had abandoned the fertile spot and moved thirty miles away. There were about forty huts still standing, but instead of occupying any one of them I took up my position for the night in a ravine at the northern edge of the town. I had two native hunters with me, and to lead the elephant to believe that the villagers had returned we tied five or six dogs to as many doorposts. It was looked upon as doubtful if "The Wicked" would show up, and after watching until midnight I turned in for a nap, leaving both natives on guard. It appeared that they dozed off after an hour or so, but an hour before daybreak one of them awoke and found the elephant standing on the bank and looking down upon us.

This bank was 12 feet high and very steep. The man plucked at my sleeve, but the instant I moved the elephant vanished. I would not believe that he had been there, but daylight proved to the contrary. It was soft ground, and the prints of his feet were so deep that both natives declared he had stood in one spot for many minutes, perhaps half an hour. We further found that "The Wicked" had traversed a good part of the village, and that so quietly that not a dog had given the alarm.

The natives of this valley had long before resorted to pitfalls, traps, and other practices in vogue, but all to no pupose. The white hunters had set spring guns and even poisoned some of the pools where he was supposed to drink, but "The Wicked" had outwitted every move. I determined to take up his track and follow it until he was found. One of the natives refused to enter the jungle for any price I could pay, but the other had more pluck and agreed to stay with me. We found the elephant had gone straight into the jungle from the ravine, and as the soil was moist from a recent storm, the tracker had no difficulty in following him for about five miles. Then all evidences of the trail were lost on rocky ground. A wild elephant moving through a jungle generally leaves a plain path by breaking and trampling. If in retreat it looks as if a troop of cavalry had forced its way along. This fellow had moved as cautiously as a deer, and no white man could have followed him half a mile.

At the spot where the trail was lost there was an immense outcrop of rock, and, after looking around for three hours without finding trace of footprints, I became heated and exhausted, and sat down for a pull at the water bottle and a bite to eat. The tracker also refreshed himself, and then, while I had a smoke, he started off to search anew on his own account. He had not been out of sight more than five minutes when I heard him shriek. After running a distance of 400 feet I came to a small dell or glade in the jungle. About the centre of this lay the body of my tracker. It could hardly be called a body; it was rather a mass of pulp. There was no living thing in sight, but there were footprints to prove that the elephant had been there. "The Wicked" had been in ambush behind a large mass of rock. He had only fifteen feet to go to seize the unfortunate tracker, and he had made short work of him by trampling on him. I ran through the forest in several directions, perfectly reckless of the probability that the elephant was in ambush again, but I got no track or trace of him. He had vanished as silently and swiftly as a siartled wolf.

I returned to my quarters fairly beaten, and to learn two days later that the elephant had killed one of the British officers the day after killing my tracker. He had ambushed him in the same fashion and had torn him limb from limb. It had now become utterly impossible to hire native assistance. At least no one would consent to beat up the jungle with me, and I saw that I must depend entirely upon my own resources or leave the field. In this emergency I determined to meet "The Wicked" with his own weapon—trickery. For several nights he had not molested any of the villages, but during each day he had committed some depredations. His last victim was a woman, and she was killed within two miles of where I was stopping. She was working in a field with a heavy fringe of bushes along the north side. The elephant rushed out of cover and killed her with a blow of his trunk, and was gone before the husband, who was working 200 feet away, got the alarm.

The night was dark and rainy, and I hired some of the natives to go with me and prepare the plot. We dressed up a lay figure to represent a ryot's wife in the act of reaping grain. We placed this about forty feet from the bushes. Then at the edge of the bushes and thirty feet away from a straight line to the "dummy" we dug a rifle pit deep enough to hide me. Every care was taken to leave nothing by which the elephant's suspicions might be aroused, and as soon as the natives retired I went to sleep. I neither hoped nor looked for "The Wicked" to appear during the night. If he did, then I should miss having a shot, and he might even find me as I slept and pull me out of the hole.

The night passed without an alarm, and I was awake when daylight came. I had an English elephant gun carrying a two-ounce explosive ball, and I knew that elephant was my meat if he appeared. I was well covered in with bushes and branches, but had peepholes through which I could clearly survey the field. It was 9 o'clock in the morning before anything moved, and had I not been watching "The Wicked" would have played me a sharp trick. He came out of the edge of the jungle just where I had hoped he would, but so quietly that but for seeing him I could not have credited his presence. He covered the ground between the jungle and the lay figure at a swift pace, and it was not until he seized the dummy that he suspected anything. He tossed it sky high and wheeled to go back, and I stood up and gave him a ball behind the shoulder. As he received it he wheeled and started across the grain field, but I rolled him over before he had gone ten yards.

The trickey old beast was dead at last, and he had been lured to destruction by one of the simplest plots ever put into practice against him. I had to walk around him three or four times before I could realize that he had ac ually been downed. Indeed, until the natives began to gather and rejoice over his death, I was afraid that I had missed the "rogue" and trapped some beast from a near-by herd. He was soon fully identified, however, as he carried several marks by which he was well known. For instance, he had a deep scar across his forehead, where a bullet had furrowed the hide, there was another on the trunk, where a native had once slashed him with a big knife; he had a peculiar spot on his side, and, in brief, there was no possibility of mistake. The Government paid the reward without hesitation, and it no sooner became known that the dreaded scourge of the valley had met his fate than the people began to return to their homes, and the anniversary of the event has for years been celebrated in the district as a holiday.—[St. Louis Republic.

Paris Executions are Businesslike.

"While in Paris last summer I witnessed the execution of the two young thugs who kicked a poor old woman to death and robbed her of a few francs," said a gentleman who spends a good deal of his time abroad, "and I was certainly surprised at the deftness and dispatch with which their heads were chopped off. It is not half so revolting a sight as a hanging, or what I imagine an electrocution must be. The guillotine, which is a very small affair, scarcely larger than a corn-shelling machine, stood in the center of the big Place de la Roquette. Thousands of spectators crowded around the cordon drawn by the police—a crowd that sang and laughed and shouted as if the occasion was that of a grand fete. The executioner, who is known as Monsieur de Paris, was dressed in solemn black of faultless cut. He tested his machine, and waited until the prison gates opened. There was a movement in the throng as a pale, slender youth appeared, supported by two of Monsieur's assistants. His shirt was cut away at the neck, laying bare his throat. He was thrust against what was, apparently, an upright board, but at the same instant, as quickly as a horse is hitched to a fire engine, he was made fast, and the board, with its living burden, was turned on a hinge until it was horizontal. Then the heavy triangular knife dropped, and the head rolled into a wicker-basket. The body was dropped into another basket. Not a minute elapsed before the second murderer appeared, and his head was chopped off with the same rapidity. I never saw anything as rapid and artistic in my life. There was no hitching or halting on the part of the executioners, and apparently no resistance on the part of the condemned. Five minutes afterward the baskets were carted off to the cemetery, the guillotine was removed and the big square resumed its every-day aspect."—[New York Advertiser.

The course of true love may never run smooth, but it generally gets there just the same.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CUBA has a large sugar crop.

FROZEN gas is now used for fuel.

THERE are 15,000 lepers in India.

THERE is a grain blockade in Kansas.

SCOTLAND insists on having Home Rule.

A REVOLUTION is in progress in Venezuela.

DENVER, Col., is to have a belt line railroad.

MAINE packed 1,500,000 tons of ice this season.

RUSSIA and Austria are drawing on us for gold.

FRANCE is apprehensive of a war with Morocco.

OHIO will not raise half the average wheat crop this year.

THE spring sowings in Russia give promise of good crops.

THERE is $7,000,000 in cash in the United States Treasury.

COTTON continues on its way to a doubtful bottom price.

EXTRAORDINARY shipments of cereals are being made in Europe.

THERE are fifty million dollars in the saving banks in Maine.

CHICAGO has a bicycle electric railway. Cars are run on one rail.

FIVE MILLION dollars' worth of vessels are being built on the lakes.

NON-ORTHODOX churches are being closed wherever the Czar reigns.

SECRETARY FOSTER says silver is the burning question abroad just now.

THE outflow of the precious metals has again assumed large proportions.

THE losses of cattle and sheep by the late blizzard in Texas reached $300,000.

CINCINNATI is to have a sixth bridge between that city and Covington, Ky.

OF the 200 fishermen caught in the storm off Newfoundland twenty-five were lost.

IN many parts of the Madras Presidency, in India, famine has been averted by rains.

EXPORTS of breadstuffs continue enormous and show wonderful increases in value.

A SYNDICATE is going to cultivate tobacco on a large scale in the Congo Free State, Africa.

GUITEAU, President Garfield's assassin, is declared to have been drunk when he was executed.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, has refused an offer of $110,000 for the stallion Advertiser.

EIGHT THOUSAND unknown dead were buried in the Potter's Field of New York City last year.

THE coal agents of New York have advanced the price of chestnut coal twenty-five cents a ton.

A WOOD-CHOPPER at Redding, Cal., shot a stranger the other day "because he was putting on too much style."

A MAN in Iowa starved himself to death through grief for his wife. They had been married seventy-four years.

IT was reported that it cost $3,000,000 to secure the passage of the act legalizing the Reading combine by the New Jersey Legislature.

CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & COMPANY, of Pittsburg, Penn., have a 110-ton steel saw which will cut through nickel steel armor plate twenty inches thick.

MRS. JOSEPH NILER, of North Range, Nova Scotia, was delivered of a boy, making the fourth within four days. The first arrival was on Tuesday noon, another came Wednesday evening, and the third Thursday morning. The four weigh twenty-three pounds four ounces. Mother and children are well.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THERE is great anxiety in Germany about Emperor William's health.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, used to be a log sawyer.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET now devotes most of his time to literary work.

THE Pope at eighty-two has fairly good eye-sight, and uses glasses only in reading.

A RECENT visitor to Bismarck describes him as the picture of bodily and mental vigor.

GARZA, the Mexican Revolutionist, carries eleven policies on his life in different companies.

THE attempt of "Buffalo Bill" to repeat his European success of two years ago has failed dismally.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND quietly celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birth at Lakewood, N. J.

DURING the last twelve months the Lord Mayor of London, England, has partaken of 250 public dinners.

JAY GOULD is popular in Texas: El Paso people serenaded and cheered him as "the greatest little man."

EX-GOVERNOR NATHANIEL S. BERRY, of New Hampshire, now ninety-five years of age, is the oldest of all living ex-Governors.

HENRY M. STANLEY will go to the Congo this year in the interest of the Congo Free State, and remain in Africa for a long period.

MRS. ROSE HARTWICK THORPE, who wrote "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," is living in California, and is busy on a history of Oregon.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, of Illinois, has discovered that his ancestry extends back to Egbert, the early English king, and beyond him to Charlemagne.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has been offended by the criticisms of his violin playing at the charity concerts. He declares that he will never again play solos in public.

SIDNEY S. JACKSON, said to be the oldest horticulturist in the United States, died at his Green Township, Ohio, home the other day in the ninetieth year of his age.

THE oldest graduate now in the United States Army is Colonel William H. C. Bartlett, who graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1826—sixty-six years ago.

MAX STRAKOSCH, the famous musical impressario, died, a few days ago, at the Home for Incurables in Fordham, N. Y., of paralysis. He had been an inmate of the institution for several months.

JOHN H. INMAN, the richest man of the South, was a drummer boy in the Confederate Army, and when the War was over he did not have a cent or a friend to help him. He is now a resident of New York.

CAPTAIN RICHARD PIKE, who will probably command the Feary Relief Expedition, was Captain of the Proteus of the Greely expedition in 1881, of the Proteus of the Garlington rescue party (in search of Greely), and of the Kite in the expedition of 1891.

IN BLAZING OIL.

Many Vessels Destroyed in the Harbor of Barcelona.

During the transfer of an American cargo of petroleum to a lighter in the harbor of Barcelona, Spain, one of the lightermen accidentally dropped a match on a barrel of oil. Almost instantly the lighter was ablaze from stem to stern, and the men aboard barely had time to escape with their lives before the vessel alongside was in flames. The hatches were open, and the flames were soon issuing from every porthole and crevice of the vessel.

The timbers of the hull broke away, and soon blazing petroleum converted the waters of the harbor into a sea of fire. Vessels hastened from every direction to leave the harbor, and many escaped, but six were encircled by the flames and were destroyed.

The corvette Thyra was the first to catch fire, followed by the steamers Cassilla, Abono, Waller and Pisoon. Then the man-of-war Lepanto, which was lying at anchor, was enveloped, with the launch Caiman. All seven vessels were sunk.

The spectacle from the shore was one of terrible grandeur. The blazing vessels resembled columns of flame under a canopy of dense brown smoke. The loss is enormous.

THE United States Legation and Consulate in London, England, are overrun with impecunious American cattlemen and trampa.

BURMAH'S CAPITAL BURNED.

Mandalay Destroyed, Leaving 25,000 Families Homeless.

Several Hundred Natives Perish in the Flames.

Despatches from Mandalay, the Capital of Burmah, say that a disastrous fire has raged there. Three-fourths of the city is in ashes. Among the buildings gone are the old palace, the new Government telegraph office, and two convents. The whole business portion of the city has been swept away. The loss of life has been between seventy-five and a hundred.

No search has been made for bodies, as the people have been fleeing to the open country all day, trying to save their household goods and escape the intense heat which envelopes the ruins.

They are camping at a distance from the city without food or shelter, and calls for help for them have been sent out by the authorities. The fire is said to have been caused by the coals from a fire in a native's hut in the lower quarter of the city. There is no provision against fire in the city and the people did not wait to fight it but fled panic stricken before it. The roads to Amarapura are crowded with fugitives, who will seek help in that city. The suffering will be intense, as about 25,000 families will be homeless.

The residence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner, was burned and two of his servants were mortally injured. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about 2500. Latest reports say the loss of life was underestimated. It may reach 300 and perhaps more.

Mandalay fell into the hands of the British when they conquered Upper Burmah a few years ago. It was the Capital of King Thebaw, one of the most inhuman rulers who ever sat on a throne. Before that conquest a white man could visit Mandalay only at the peril of his life. Now, however, the great city is connected with the outside world by rail. Soon after the British troops marched into the city it was fired by dacoits, as the robber bands of Burmah are called, and thousands of houses were burned. Bamboo enters largely into the construction of the houses. The British have been putting up some substantial buildings, but the rest of the city is and always has been a tinder box.

In 1886 this city was inundated by a great freshet in the Irrawady River, though an embankment forty feet high is supposed to furnish adequate protection. A tract five miles long by two wide was under water from four to twenty-five feet and 50,000 people were driven out of their houses. So Mandalay in recent years has had her full share of great misfortunes.

The greater part of the natives lived within the walled city. The fact that the palace, which was outside of the walled city, was burned shows that the European buildings put up for official or commercial purposes were also endangered and very likely destroyed, as they were all in the neighborhood of the place. News-papers in English were printed in the city. The population is about 200,000.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

DENMARK has made a World's Fair appropriation of $67,000.

MORE than 180 exhibitors are chronicled from Philadelphia alone.

A $6000 monument of Barre granite will be one of the exhibits from Vermont.

A CONTINUOUS clam bake will be one of the attractions which epicurean visitors will find at the Exposition.

SAGINAW, Mich., noted as a salt producing city, is constructing in miniature a complete salt plant for exhibition at the World's Fair.

THE Board of Lady Managers is making arrangements for an extensive exhibit showing woman's share in the illustration of books, in engraving and other forms of picture production.

POPE LEO XIII has written a letter strongly commending the Exposition, which it is believed will have a most favorable effect in stimulating interest in the Fair on the part of all Catholic countries and communities.

A VERY complete, and doubtless an eye-opening diamond exhibit, will be made by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit will include 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necessary to show the process of mining and washing.

A CALIFORNIA "big tree" has been selected in Tulare County, to be shown at the Exposition. A committee of the Board of Trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring 87 feet 9 inches in circumference at the base, 85 feet five feet high above the ground, and 65 feet at a height of sixteen feet.

THE "wooded island" in the Exposition grounds is beginning to assume the character which in great part it will have during the Fair—that of a gigantic flower garden. Already the Floricultural Department has received 27,000 rose bushes and other plants, several thousand of which came from abroad. These are being transplanted on the island.

HARPER BROS., Scribner & Sons and the Century Company have agreed to exhibit at the Fair illustrations showing the history of transportation in all countries. Chief Smith expects to secure similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country. The exhibit will include reproductions of lithographs, original drawings and photographs.

A FEATURE of Idaho's Exhibit at the Fair will be a practical illustration of the system and benefits of irrigation. A large section of sage brush soil will be transported to Chicago. Through this ditches will be run, and trees, fruits and flowers will be grown in the soil by the irrigation system. Prospective Idaho settlers are expected to be especially attracted by this exhibit.

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

Successful Trials With Four and Eight-Inch Guns.

Some very gratifying results have been obtained with a hand-made sample of smokeless powder at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head, near Washington. The tests with the powder, made by the Ordnance Bureau's chemist at Newport, R. I., have hitherto been confined to small arms, including the one, three, and six pound guns and the four-inch rapid-fire gun, promising results having been obtained in all cases. With charges about one-half those used with ordinary powders the velocities were increased from 150 to 200 foot seconds, with no increase of chamber pressure. The Naval Chief of Ordnance at the time expressed the hope that smokeless powder might come into exclusive use in all guns of six-inch calibre and below it.

The test which has just taken place was with a four-inch gun and with an eight-inch gun. In the former weapon a thirty-three-pound projectile was used, with a powder charge of five and a half pounds. The velocity obtained was 2160 foot seconds, at a pressure of 14.6 tons. In the case of the eight-inch gun an eighty-pound projectile was used, as is done in the foreign services. The powder charge was sixteen pounds, and there was developed a velocity of 2415 foot seconds and a pressure of 18.6 tons. These results compare favorably with those obtained abroad under much better conditions.

This seems to settle the question, if any ever existed, of the merit of the naval smokeless powder.

IT is unjust of the English papers to speak of the "underbred American swagger." An American can wear a pair of creased trousers with as much grace and dignity as any Englishman alive.

BLOODY WORK IN CHINA.

Over 8000 Rebels Perish, Many of Whom Were Burned.

According to advices just received from Shanghai, the bloody engagements recently between Imperial troops and rebels in Northern China resulted in the slaughter of several thousand rebels. The Imperial army lost only five killed and forty-five wounded. Over 8000 rebels were put to death with the sword, and 500 actually burned alive. A number of engagements are reported. A body of insurgents numbering 800 was overtaken by the Imperialists at a place sixty miles from Kulun, and over 100 of them were killed and three leaders made prisoners. In a second engagement over fifty of the enemy were put to the sword, and the remainder were obliged to retire to a pawnshop, the strong walls of which made it an admirable place to defend. The Imperialists closely invested the building and killed over 150 of the inmates. Intelligence later reached the Imperialists' camp that a force of the enemy, comprising 600 cavalry and 800 infantry, had arrived with the object of coming to the rescue of their confederates. They were attacked in the front and the rear by the Imperial forces and lost 400 men during the battle. Those who escaped encountered another party of Imperialists, who shot fifty of them and made a score of prisoners.

Another detachment of rebels was posted at Meiyaokoutze, to which place the Imperialists continued their march. The rebel detachment numbered about 100, of which sixty were killed and twenty made prisoners, among the latter being the so-called leader of the vanguard, Le Hung Tsa, who was instantly decapitated. A still larger force of the enemy was posted in the Chien Chang district, where they had an encampment with guns fitted up in the loopholes of the wall surrounding the villages. Churches of the new creed served as outposts of the rebel army. An onslaught was made upon their position, and after an engagement lasting two hours, 800 out of a total of 1300 were put to the sword.

About 500 of the rest were burned alive, and, including stragglers, it is estimated that not less than 1400 of the enemy were killed on this occasion. A great number of the adherents of the new creed were captured, including three leaders, who were instantly beheaded.

THE RALEIGH LAUNCHED.

Another American Cruiser Takes the Water at Norfolk, Va.

The United States cruiser Raleigh has been successfully launched at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard. Fully 40,000 people witnessed the interesting event. At twenty-four minutes before twelve o'clock the signal was given, and Mrs. Alfred W. Hayward, of Raleigh, N. C., daughter of Governor Holt, of that State, standing between Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Ensign Hilby P. Jones, broke the bottle on the bow of the cruiser and she began to move off as easily as if under her own propeller. It was just three-quarters of a minute from the time the bottle was broken that the Raleigh was stopped by her anchors in mid-stream.

The Raleigh, which has been officially known as cruiser No. 8, is of 3188 tons displacement, is to have twin screws and heavy protective decks. Between her poop and forecastle decks is an open gun deck. Her length in load line is 300 feet, extreme breadth forty-two feet and mean draught eighteen feet. Her indicated horse power is 10,000, and the contract calls for a speed of nineteen knots. The engines will be triple expansion, vertical inverted and direct acting, the common stroke being thirty-five inches. The bunking capacity for the coal supply is 556 tons.

She will be heavily armed, her main battery consisting of one six-inch and ten four-inch rapid fire breech loading rifles on center pivot mounts, protected by thick steel shields, to be worked as part of the hull or made fast to the carriage. The secondary battery will consist of two six-pounders, two three-pounders, one one-pounder and two thirty-seven-millimeter revolving cannon.

There will be six torpedo tubes with openings about four feet above the water, worked from the berth deck, fixed fore and aft, four of which will be training tubes and will be placed at the sides of the forward and after berth decks.

The Raleigh is the first vessel of the new navy which has been launched from a Government yard to be put in commission, as she will be ready for service inside of a year.

HELD UP ON A TRESTLE.

Passengers Terrorized by a Fusillade Near Birmingham, Ala.

The passenger train for Atlanta on the Pacific Railroad was held up by masked robbers at 1 o'clock in the morning, near Weems, ten miles east of Birmingham, Ala.

As the train moved away from the station a robber boarded the engine and covered the engineer with a rifle, compelling him to stop the train 500 feet away on a trestle.

One man stood guard over the engineer while several others opened fire on the inside of the train in order to frighten the passengers. Another robber knocked on the door of the mail car, demanding entrance, which was refused. He then broke open the door, firing at the postal clerk, who was slightly wounded. Every registered letter, supposed to contain about $8000, was taken. The express car was not molested.

The robbery was done in a few minutes, in which time several of the gang kept up the firing, and Flagman Quincy Adams was wounded.

WARFARE IN THE CLOUDS.

Russian Uneasiness Over German Aeronautic Evolutions.

The presence of balloons over the forts and encampments in Poland is becoming more frequent than ever. The impression grows stronger daily that the Germans have at last solved the long-studied problem of aerial navigation.

A few nights ago the inhabitants of Warsaw were startled by an intensely bright light that fell from the sky upon the city. Some persons thought it was a comet in close proximity to the earth. Suddenly the ray of light swept in another direction and it dawned upon the people that it was an electric search light in a balloon. The balloon remained over the city until one o'clock in the morning. Later another balloon was seen over the Pronshkort Railway Station.

Reports of similar occurrences have been received from Kosnevitsy and other places along the frontier. Russian officials hold that with manageable balloons the whole system of warfare will be changed.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY.

An Epizootic Carries Off Many Valuable Thoroughbreds.

It is estimated that Marcus Daly's losses of colts at the Bitter Root Stock Farm, near Butte, Montana, this season will aggregate $100,000. Five-sixths of the colts foaled have died immediately after birth. The best veterinary surgeons are unable to arrive at the cause, but consider it to be an epizootic. Mr. Daly has over half a million dollars invested in his brooding establishment.

There has been a similar epizootic in the breeding regions of Kentucky for the last two years. The veterinary surgeons said that it was the grip, but many expert horsemen assert that it is due to breeding mares so that the foals appear in January and February instead of April and May. However, the mortality is far less this year than in 1891.

A LIFE-SIZE oil portrait of "Dolly" Madison, wife of President Madison, by Andrews, has been hung in the green parlor of the Executive Mansion at Washington.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

61ST DAY.—The consideration of the arbitration treaty was finished in executive session, but the vote deferred——Mr. Proctor submitted the adverse report of the Committee on Military Affairs upon the bill to place Captain Warren C. Beach, of New York City, on the retired list of the army——Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to encourage postal savings, to invest the same and to divide earnings among the depositors. Referred——Senate bill appropriating $400,000 for a public building of Helena, Montana, was passed——Mr. Stanford gave notice that he would address the Senate on the bill to determine the value of the legal-tender silver dollar——Business was suspended to pay proper tribute to the late Senator Hearst. Mr. Stanford delivered a eulogy on the dead Senator, and others were made by Messrs. Vest, Stewart, Voorhees, Bate, Dolph, Morgan and Felton (Mr. Hearst's successor).

62D DAY.—The usual mass of petitions and memorials from State granges for and against various measures of legislation were presented and referred——Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for correspondence with the Argentine Republic on the subject of reciprocity——The Senate bill to allow thirty days' leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was discussed and then recommitted——Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to amend the act facilitating the disposition of cases in the United States Supreme Court——The Senate at 2:05, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, and at 5:05 adjourned.

63D DAY.—The Bering Sea arbitration treaty was confirmed by a unanimous vote——Mr. Stewart announced that he would move to take up his Free Coinage bill——Mr. Quay reported favorably a bill appropriating $30,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to Ericsson, and another appropriating $20,000 for a statue of Robert Dale Owen to be placed in the Smithsonian Institution grounds. He also reported a bill appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of an oil painting of Lincoln to be hung in the Capitol.

64TH DAY.—Roger Q. Mills was sworn in as Senator from Texas——Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate at length on his bill to determine the value of a legal tender dollar——The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

65TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions to precipitate a silver debate——The Army agent provision in the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted.

In the House.

67TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, in the chair) on the private calendar. Three hours were consumed in the consideration of the bill for the relief of the personal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, the inventor of the "Sibley" tent, but no determination was reached. The committee having arisen, the House adjourned, the evening session being dispensed with.

68TH DAY.—Mr. Covert introduced the bill introduced in the Senate to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey. The bill is amended so as to provide for the location of the bridge between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-second streets, and to provide for its completion in ten years instead of four as provided by the Senate measure——Eulogies on the late Mr. Spinola, of New York City, were then delivered by Messrs. Cockran, Curtis, Cummings, Wheeler, Belden, Campbell, Geisenheimer, Hooker, of Mississippi, and Cooper.

69TH DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Representative Joseph McKenna, of the Sixth District of California, informing the House that he had sent his resignation as Representative to the Governor of California——Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Committee of the Whole——The floor was then claimed by and awarded to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and several bills were passed.

70TH DAY.—Discussion of the Free Wool bill was resumed——Speaker Crisp presented a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas, to take effect at once——The Committee on Banking reported favorably the bill to incorporate the International American Bank.

71ST DAY.—Mr. Crain, of Texas, was appointed to Mr. Mills's late place in the House Commerce Committee——Consideration of the Free Wool bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Butler, Taylor, Grady, Layton and Crosby.

72D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Free Wool bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Brosius, Wheeler, Johnson, Stockdale, Kyle, Norton, Grant, Herman, Youmans and Stout. Less than a dozen members were present when the House reassembled at 8 o'clock P. M., and again went into Committee of the Whole on the Free Wool bill. After speeches by Messrs. Parret, of Indiana; Milliken, of Maine; Grenleaf, of New York, and Pendleton, of West Virginia, the House adjourned.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE coal strike in England has terminated.

THERE are 20,000 waiters in New York City.

THE mining interests show a heavier production.

SHIP buildings, both on coast and lake, are thriving.

THE British House of Commons rejected the Miners' Eight Hours bill.

THE outlook for laborers in the iron manufacturing business is gloomy.

THE theatres in London, England, regularly employ over 12,000 people.

A BOSTON (Mass.) dry goods house has a regular physician for its employes.

RUSSIA is employing 150,000 Poles in Poland in building new roads and fortifications.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND men are needed at once to man the vessels of the United States Navy.

AN alien labor bill is being urged in the Canadian Parliament in retaliation on the United States.

THE reduction in the wages of puddlers from $4 to $3.50 a ton went into effect a few days ago at Lebanon, Penn.

THE Pharmaceutical Union is about to make a demand for a reduction of the hours of labor for druggists' clerks.

THE average annual wages of British working-people are about $260 a year for every man, woman and child.

THE Furriers' Union has adopted a union label, a copy of which has been sent to Washington to be duly registered.

THE unemployed of Germany are still making matters interesting for the Government by threatening disturbances.

BUILDING material men are all crowding work at present, and architects speak confidently of booming demands ahead.

THE proprietors of two Boston (Mass.) hotels have issued orders that none in their employ shall hereafter wear either mustaches or beard.

THE puddlers in the iron works of Meulen and Schwerte, in Westphalia, are now provided with furnace shields to protect them from the intense heat.

THE hotel and restaurant waiters of Brooklyn and New York City have asked all members of organized labor not to patronize restaurants that employ female waiters.

THE recently organized Federation of Metal Workers is composed of the International Association of Machinists, with 29,000 members; Iron Moulders' Union, 31,000; Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 4000; Brotherhood of Brass Workers, 3300, and Pattern-Makers' National Union, 2000 members.

EMPLOYES of the Grand Trunk Railroad have been ordered not to smoke while on duty or when in uniform. They must remove their hats while passing through a dining car or any car in which an official of the road may be seated. They will not be allowed to use a seat, part of which is already occupied by a passenger.

LATER NEWS.

MARSHALL G. KINNEY, a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Harrisburg, aged thirty-nine years.

CLARK'S HOTEL in Boston, Mass., was burned; several persons were injured and there were many narrow escapes. E. W. Perry, of Leominster, Mass., died shortly after being taken to a hospital. T. W. Southbridge, of Cambridge, was fatally hurt.

FORT WALT WHITMAN was buried at Camden, N. J., with just such services as he had wished. There was no religious ceremony, but instead his close friends conducted unique exercises at the tomb, which he had designed, in Harleigh Cemetery. Thousands attended the ceremonies in the open air.

THE crew of a train coming down the steep grade on the Frackville (Penn.) branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad lost control of it and the engine and cars shot down the decline at a fearful speed. Brakeman Josiah Troy and John Bauer were crushed to death.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, has appointed Hon. C. L. Poorman Secretary of State, vice D. J. Ryan, resigned.

IT rained heavily in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota and great damage was done to wheat.

JOSEPH LEIGHTER, an ex-soldier and ex-convict, went from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, to his home at Findlay, Ohio, and killed his wife and daughter with a hatchet.

THE Kentucky State Convention to choose delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention at Minneapolis met at Louisville. The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the McKinley bill and Harrison's administration, protesting against the free coinage of silver and recommending that the delegates to Minneapolis vote for

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the policy of Reciprocity could scarcely have expected from it the success which it has achieved. When the McKinley bill was passed, containing the clause which provided that the President might reimpose fixed duties on certain products by executive proclamation, if they came from countries which refused to admit products of the United States upon what might be considered fair and reasonable terms, many persons believed that the commercial results would be inconsiderable. The policy itself was received with great satisfaction. But it was generally belived that a long time would be required for the practical working out of the policy, and it was thought not impossible that this might be accompanied by considerable friction.

It was only at the first of the present year that the President was authorized to give warning. In the mean time the McKinley bill had gone into operation, and countries upon whose products it had increased our import duties were hardly in a mood to act in the most liberal spirit. Yet, by that early date, we had secured immense advantages from the reciprocity feature. France and Germany, incited by the desire to retain a share in our markets, and especially to share the advantages of the repeal of the sugar duties, had agreements already concluded or under way which have restored to the United States its market for hog products. Commercial treaties of the highest benefit to us had been concluded with Brazil and other nations, while many of the colonies had received permission to share in the reciprocal interchange of commodities. So that, when the warning was finally issued, it applied to but a small number of countries, and these mostly of an inferior commercial rank. Columbia, Hayti and Venezuela are the only ones yet out in the cold, and they cut a small figure in the totals of trade. Reciprocity has vindicated itself. It is a grand success.

A QUESTION.

The CAROLINIAN believes that the demagogues who are promising the farmers so much from a free coinage of silver are painting false hopes. It isn't the lack of money circulation, but it is poverty that is afflicting so many farmers. No matter how much money the government may coin or have on hand, it only pays its funds out on its obligations. If a farmer has a plenty of commodities to sell, for which there is a market demand or if he has satisfactory collateral and can warrant payment of his obligations, he can command what money he needs. Without any of these, what good will or can he realize from "more money issued?"

There is an under current of unhappiness in the breast of Mississippi Democrats. The new constitution works all right in defranchising negroes who are unable to read, but another section of the instrument laid a poll tax, and thousands of poor whites without property have distranchised themselves by failing to pay it.

The two Democratic factions in Louisiana are taking a dose of the medicine they have been giving to the Republican party at elections for several years past. Each faction accuses the other of juggling with the returns.

It is stated that Gov. Boies never jokes, plays cards, swears or does anything naughty. And yet Democrats talk about running him for President! What on earth could he do if elected to make the average Democrat feel at home in the White House?

The Farmers' Alliance now constitute the Democratic party in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, which is another indication that a Democrat will be anything so long as he is allowed to hold an office.

Associate Justice Joseph L. Davis, of our State Supreme Court, on account of complete failure of health, had to be taken to his home at Louisburg on the 1st inst.

Reciprocity gives us as much or more than we give in exchange for it. Free trade would seize a large share of our best market at home and give us nothing in exchange.

Judging from the disturbance that they are creating between two great governments, it doesn't look as if sealskins were going out of fashion after all.

President Harrison has the right end of the Behring sea line, and millions of Americans are ready to pull on it behind him.

Canada must call off her private poachers or they will get into trouble.

THE STARVING CHILDREN IN RUSSIA.

The weakest always suffer most in times of distress In the famine districts of Russia men and women have endured privations without number, but it is their children who are worse off than they, being reduced to a state of starvation almost beyond description. Their parents can walk the long distance to the public kitchens, where free soup is given out, but the children, unable to stand the tramp, must starve at home. Some of the children in their hunger have eaten rags, and when rags have failed, have devoured quantities of earth. The picture could not be darker.

Free trade, idle workshops, lower wages, 70-cent dollars—these are what Democracy offers. The response of the American people will be, "Respectfully declined."

The fraudulent free silver bill has been side tracked at Washington, and now the Democratic agitators propose to drag in some utterly useless tariff bills to further unsettle, annoy and disturb the prosperity of the people.

The Democrats of North Carolina are thoroughly frightened. They evidently don't know where to turn nor what to do, They are between "whole legions of devils and vast oceans of deep sea."

United States Senator Cullum shows his sturdy good sense and devotion to his party by joining in the widening chorus for President Harrison's renomination. Illinois will now be solid for Harrison

These are the days which a certain prophet predicted were to be the beginning of the end of the world. But the world seems still to have its usual round shape, slightly flattened at the poles.

The new Cruiser Raleigh was successfully launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Thursday in the presence of 30,000 people. It was christened by Mrs A. W. Haywood, of Raleigh, daughter of Gov. Holt,

In the Behring Sea matter it will not be "Johny, get your gun," but "Johny, get you gone!"

The *modus vivendi* is latin, but President Harrison is talking about it in pretty plain English.

Between free trade and free silver discussions in Congress the country is getting tired, very tired.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1892.

The President was so well satisfied with the public events of this week, both foreign and domestic, that he wanted to go to Maryland to enjoy his favorite sport-shooting wild ducks; but found it impossible to get away. The diplomatic victory won by him from Lord Salisbury was a vindication of the vigorous foreign policy, which has been such a marked feature of this administration, that the whole world now understands that the United States is no longer a good country to try to impose on. So much for foreign affairs.

The serious split in the democratic party in the House on the free coinage bill was the domestic event of the week most pleasing to the President and all other good republicans. It is an excellent beginning of the Presidential campaign for the republicans, for Representative Bland to accuse Speaker Crisp of having prevented a final and decisive vote on the free coinage bill by deceiving its supporters in agreeing to an adjournment by promising that a new rule should be reported enabling them to get a vote without fillibustering, and for Speaker Crisp to retort by calling Mr. Bland—something which gentlemen generally resent with a blow. It augurs so well for democratic harmony.

There has been another change in the democratic programme in the House, and it is now announced that the free wool bill is to be passed next Monday, under a suspension of rules.

Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, who is one of the youngest men in the House, made, this week, one of the best tariff speeches that has been made during the present session. It has at one bound placed him in the front rank of the good talkers in Congress. He referred as follows to the Hopeopathic policy of the democrats. "The fact that this House, almost unanimously democratic, sent here, it is claimed, as a protest against the McKinley act, with its prominent candidate for the Presidency asking for its repeal, has not dared to touch it, except in acts of child's play, is evidence that the argument of free trade is a demagogic proclamation secretly discovered by people who are posting it upon the barn doors of Iowa and Nebraska (this refers to the free trade speech recently made by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, and which has been posted throughout Mr. Dolliver's district). Two years ago the republican party under a tempest of false pretenses went down, carrying the McKinley bill on its back, and the gentleman who gave the measure its name from his Governor's chair looks down upon the country made happy and prosperous under its provisions.

The wish is father to the thought when the democrats express a desire for an early adjournment of Congress. The longer the session lasts the more mistakes the democrats will make, and that is way the sensible men among them are anxious for an adjournment as soon as possible There is not the slightest probability of an adjournment earlier than July, and it will most likely be August before the democratic members of the House can escape the dangers which daily confront them, and by that time their party's chance of carrying the Presidential election will be reduced to 0.

A bill has been reported to the Senate from the committee on Foreign Relations, which is the direct outcome of the killing of the Italians by the New Orleans mob. It provides for the punishment of those who violate the treaty rights of aliens.

I have used Dr Bulls Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two years and can say there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for coughs, colds, etc. JAS. CORRIE, Balt, Md,

"What makes that joy, that merriment?"
Rheumatic pains, neuralgic gout,
Salvation Oil has put to rout—
Salvation Oil for healing sent,
Salvation Oil the liniment.

A New Electric Invention,

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.

A new invention in the electric line was exhibited yesterday for the first time. The inventor is Henry W. Fisher, electrician for the Standard Underground Cable Company. A practical test was made at the works yesterday to a select few and everything proved entirely satisfactory. The machine is called an automatic cut off and is used to immediately cut off the current the instant anything goes wrong with the line. Mr, Fisher illustrated this by turning on a current of 1,000 volts, the machine being set for that figure. Then by moving the button one notch further 500 volts were added and in a twinkling the machine dropped and the lights went out. The contrivance consists of a lot of springs so arranged that when connected the current runs through without interruption. A black silk thread runs around the board and holds a very delicate spring At the bottom of the board are set four needles, so arranged that the points are opposite each other,

When anything goes wrong with the line, such as a crossed wire, the increased voltage causes sparks to fly from the needle points which burn the thread holding the spring, and the connection is broken instantly, Mr. Fisher claims, before the increase has time to act either on the dynamo or lights.

The contrivance was discovered in an original way by Mr. Fisher. He said that in making tests of the cables he used as high as 10,000 volts, but owing to the high voltage they frequently burned out the fuses, which was very annoying and caused considerable delay. One day while noticing the sparks flying from the needle points it occurred to him to tie the switch by a thread and by attaching a spring to the other side of the thread running between the two needle points the current was turned on, and, presto! the thread burned, the switch flew back and the current was turned off without destroying a fuse. Mr. Fisher was delighted with his success and immediately set to work to perfect his idea with the result as above noted.

Syphilis, Scrofula, Blood Poison and Rheumatism are cured by P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)

If you feel weak and badly take P P P and you will regain your flesh and strength.

For Rheumatism, Malaria and Syphilis P P P, (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is the best known remedy.

For females in delicate health, for Indigestion and dyspepsia, take P P P. It is the best Spring Medicine in the world.

W. H Wilder, Mayor of Albany, Ga, says he has suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, and in that time he tried all the so called specifics but to no purpose. His grandson, who was on the B & W Railroad, finally got him a bottle of P P P. The first bottle of P P P showed its remarkable effects, and after using a short time the rheumatism disappeared, and he writes he feels like a new man and takes pleasure in recommending it to Rheumatic sufferers.

The Charlotte News says that there is serious trouble at the big Haile gold mine, in Lancaster county, just across the border line. A war has sprung up between the North Carolina and South Carolina negroes. Already several sharp skirmishes have occurred.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail at Charlotte on the 31st ult, by digging through the wall.

Handy for travellers is Simmons Liver Regulator in powder. It can be carried in the pocket.

In Alexander county recently an old rooster jumped at a child about one year od and stuck its spur in the child's head, penetrating it brain from which it died.

To feel bright and cheerful attend to your stomach. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

There is general complaint of convicts being set at liberty in Halifax county.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

SEEDS 12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 10 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE. BEST-CHEAPEST R. H. BUEL, Taunton, Mass.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture says the return of agricultural statistics for 1891 are badly made up, imperfect and inaccurate and he fears that they will be of little value.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES,

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for Taxes due on the same for the year 1891, and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday the 2d day of May, 1892.

SALEM TOWN SHIP. J. Clark Perry 17 acres adjoining the lands of Wm. Garrett, Commander land and others. Taxes 92 cents; cost $1.85 Total $2.77.

Jno. Watson 18 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Overton and others. Taxes $2.36, cost $1.85 Total $4.21.

NIXONTON; Jordan Johnson 3 acres adjoining Geo Johnson and others, in sand hills. Taxes 92 cts, Cost $1.85. Total $2.77.

MT. HERMON. Geo Overton heirs 20 acres near Hall's creek bridge adjoining Jas C Overton and others. Taxes 92 cents, cost $1 85. Total $2 77.

Brush and Averill 12566 acres, a part of the Great Park Estate and lying on north side of N S R R. Taxes $115,17, cost $1.85 Total $117.02.

ELIZABETH CITY; Ed McMorine 1 acre near Butt town. Taxes 92 cts, cost $1,85. Total $2.77.

L. E. Hines one town lot adjoining the Commander heirs and J D. Parker. Taxes $18 33, cost $1 85. Total $20,18, Corporation tax $11 40. Total $ 1,58.

Mary Harris one town lot adjoining the lot of Mrs Dozier and lying on Factory Avenue. Taxes $1,40, cost $1,85, Total $3 25

D G Bish estate 7 town lots, Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 67 and 69. Taxes $6,42, cost $1 85, Total $8 27.

Conrow, Bush & Lippincott 2 town lots on Pleasant street between 4th and 5th. Taxes $4.58, cost $1.85. Total $6.43

PROVIDENCE; Frank Charles heirs 7 acres. Taxes 13, cost $1.85. Total $1 98

Ehringhaus Bros & Co, powder house. Taxes $1 83, cost $1 85, Total $3 68

Wesley Smithson 17 acres adjoining the land of ——— ——— and others Taxes 31 cts, cost $1.85. Total $2.16.

Also at same time and place will sell one town lot the property of Margaret Jennings dec'd, adjoining M M Kelly and others Taxes due corporation. Taxes 29 cts, cost $1.85. Total $2.14

Mills & Robinson oyster house on Dry Point, Taxes $1 43, cost $1 85 Total $3 28

T P WILCOX, Sheriff,

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county I will sell on Monday the 2d day of May 1892 at 12 o'clock at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N C to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest which Harvey Terry and Timothy Ely has in the following described real and personal property, to wit; A tract of land in Mt Hermon township, known as the "Harvey Terry Manor," bounded on the north by the N S R R, east by Elisha Harris and others, south by little desert road west by the heirs of Daniel Bright and others and known as a part of the great Park Estate, containing 650 acres, more or less. Said sale to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against said Harvey Terry and Timothy Ely in favor of J W Albertson & Son, said property having been levied upon by me according to law,

T P WILCOX,
Apr 1, '92 Sheriff Pasquotank Co

LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE. A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER DUMB AGUE AND MALARIA

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA. P.P.P. CURES BLOOD POISON. P.P.P. CURES RHEUMATISM. P.P.P. CURES MALARIA. P.P.P. CURES DYSPEPSIA. P.P.P. CURES SYPHILIS. LIPPMAN BRO'S PROPRIETORS & DRUGGISTS SAVANNAH GA.

KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE

The BEST LINIMENT in the WORLD. CURES PAINS IN THE BACK, JOINTS, SIDE, & ALSO RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, &c. KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE IS AN OLD GERMAN LINIMENT, & Expels pain quickly. LIPPMAN BROS. SAVANNAH, GA. SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT REMOVES CORNS BUNIONS AND WARTS SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT PAIN. LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS PROPS. SAVANNAH GA.

—FOR SALE BY—
GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
ALEX. WADSWORTH.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. "E. CITY BRICK WORKS."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: } In the Su-
Pasquotank County. } perior Cr't

The annexed plan of incorporation of the "E. CITY BRICK WORKS" has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, and the execution thereof having been proven by the oath and examination of T. G. Skinner the subscribing witness thereto, and the same duly recorded in Book of Incorporation, page 84, the tax of twenty-five dollars and the Clerk's cost of three dollars having been paid as required by the statute in such cases provided.

Now, therefore, by virtue of authority vested in me by section six hundred and seventy-nine of the Code of North Carolina and the amendments thereto, I, John P. Overman, Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, hereby declare M. N. Sawyer, C. J. Ward, M D. Gregory, L. W. Norman and A. F. Riddick, the persons named in the articles of agreement for said incorporation, and their successors, duly incorporated under the name and style of the "E. City Brick Works" for the period of twenty years from this date, for the purpose set forth in their articles of agreement, to-wit: For the purpose of making Brick, the purchasing or leasing of land and all other acts necessary to carry on the business of making and selling bricks.

Their place of business shall be Elizabeth City, N. C, Their capital stock is twenty-five hundred dollars; number of shares fifty and the value of each share fifty dollars.

No stockholder shall in any event be liable to a creditor or otherwise individually over and above the amount of his stock in said corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of March, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

GRAND SALE —OF— TOWN LOTS —IN— Elizabeth City, N.C.

THE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF ELIZABETH CITY, OFFER EIGHTY-FIVE LOTS, ALL LOCATED in the corporate limits, at the uniform price of $140 each, $10 CASH and $10 each month until paid, WITHOUT INTEREST. These Lots are the most desirable and best located of any offered for sale in the City, beginning on Main St., only four squares from the Court House. Each Lot is now worth more than the price, and many of them two, three and four times the price.

In this sale the Company reserve every alternate lot for sale privately.

The entire net proceeds of this sale is to be expended in improvements on the property.

SITES FOR FACTORIES located on the Norfolk & Southern R. R. which passes through the Company's property, will be GIVEN AWAY.

Plans and full particulars of distribution of Lots furnished on application.

Buy a Lot! Don't Get Left!

E. F. AYDLETT, President; T. G. SKINNER, Vice President; G. M. SCOTT, Sec. & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:—E. F. AYDLETT, C. H. ROBINSON, T. G. SKINNER, D. S. KRAMER, J. B. PINNER, G. M. SCOTT, T. S. WHITE.

For further information apply to the Company or to N. F. Vowles & Co., Real Estate Agents, Elizabeth City, N. C.

A GREAT SAVING FOR FARMERS!

We are now manufacturing STEAM GROUND OYSTER SHELL MEAL which is the cheapest and best article for corn, potatoes, peanuts, cabbage, tobacco etc. as the following testimonials will show;

Mr. Enoch Spates, of this county, says: "I got some of your steam gound shell meal for my cotton I put it at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre for a test. I planted a few rows and put my best horse stable manure and muck, and a few rows with your steamed oyster shell meal, and a few rows with $28 guano. The difference was but little, I could not tell unless I knew, but the oyster shell meal opened sooner and nicer. I shall use your steamed oyster shell meal hereafter; it is as good and will last longer, and I can get nearly 3 tons for one of the Phosphate or Guano."

Mr. J. F. Whitehead, also of this county, says; "I got some of your steam ground oyster shell meal to try on my land. I planted one barrel of Irish potatoes and my neighbor, Jesse Simpson, planted one side by side, on the same kind of soil. Mr. Simpson used horse stable manure and muck, and I used steam shell meal and to my surprise I got eleven barrels more from my barrel than Mr. Simpson did. So I will give you an order for 5 tons for your steamed ground shell meal."

Mr. J. N. Winslow, of Woodville, Perquimans county, says: "I tried some of your steam ground oyster shell meal on my crops this year and I found it the best thing I used yet. You will have my order before long for next crop."

Mr. J. J Cahoon, of Tyrrell county, says: "I have tried your steam ground oyster shell meal for my cotton this year I left a space through the field where I used other fertilizers on each side I used the shell meal; where the shell was put in so much better that I will give ten dollars to any man that can't see the difference a mile off and it is cheaper and will last longer and open early."

Mr. F. N. Hussey, of Gum Neck, says "I have tried some of ground shell meal or lime on my corn and cotton and it proved far beyond my expectation."

PRICE ONLY $10 PER TON

We are also prepared to grind corn w the cob, Write or call on the undersigned at Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. R. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

FISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY C ROGERS —WITH— Willis H. Rogers,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER,

106 FULTON MARKET,

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils ready at a moment's notice

SHIP YOUR SHAD AND OTHER CHOICE FISH TO CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market,

NEW YORK.

WRITE FOR STENCILS AND STATIONERY

J. H HARRIS Traveling Agent

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS

H. M. ROGERS & CO,

No. 11 Fulton Wholesale Fish Market

New York.

SPECIALTY IN BLUE-FISH & SHAD

N B. WE PAY NO COMMISSION ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Reference: Gurkin & Co

ESTABLISHED 1860.

SAM'L M. LAWDER & SON,

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH,

Soft Crabs, Tarrapin, &c.

S. E. Cor. Pratt & Charles Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Promptness our motto.

S. L. STORER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Turtle, &c,

No. 19, Fulton Fish Market,

NEW YORK.

Stencils and Stationary furnished on application

FULTON FISH CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

TERRAPIN, &C., &C.

15 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

A. J. G. WARNER, } MANAGERS.
N. A. GESNER. }

Shad a specialty, No Agents,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters

Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents,

ARIEL CYCLE FOR MEN AND THE TITANIA (The Queen of Fairies) FOR LADIES. STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE

DIAMOND FRAME

CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES

WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL

SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE

ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

Wash your face,
Wash your hands,
Wash your head,
Wash your beard,
Wash babies heads,
Wash out stains,
Wash away dandruff,
Wash away pimples,
Wash away freckles,
Wash yourself with

KO-KO JELLY Toilet Soap

For Pure White Skin.

PREPARED ONLY BY E. L. BALDWIN & CO., 14 PARK PLACE, DETROIT, MICH.

AGENTS WANTED, SALARY OR COMMISSION; SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

EXCELLENT COFFEE

THE exquisite taste and flavor of Vienna Coffee can only be obtained by using two parts of Coffee to one part of

EMIL SEELIG'S KAFFEE

This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee mixture.

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

TRY IT!

Ask Your Grocer for It.

SAMPLE BY MAIL FREE.

Address, Sole Agents for U. S.

ROSENSTEIN BROS.

317 and 319 Greenwich Street,

NEW YORK.

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get Best Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials,

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 263 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIXIE PERFECTION BAKING POWDER TRADE MARK

PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER

ENDORSED BY PROF A. L. METZ, P. H. G,

of Medical Department Tulane University of Louisiana, who, after a careful analysis, pronounces it a pure Cream Tartar Powder, which he cheerfully recommends to the public.

"THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE"

PURE, WHOLESOME AND POWERFUL.

You Want It. Ask Grocer For It.

GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PURE STEEL ROOFING.

Metallic Weather Boarding,
Complete Ceilings,
Corrugated Sheeting,
Roofing Paints,
Iron Roofing,

Eave Troughs, Cutters and Spouting.

All forms of Sheet Metal for Building (COMPLETE AND READY TO APPLY WHEN SHIPPED.)

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this town—an energetic workman to take orders and APPLY our materials in this vicinity.

Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.

SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ESTABLISHED 1872.

CREOLE CORN CURE.

Genl. Beauregard says:

New Orleans, Nov. 5, 1890.

"Applications of Dr. Jno. F. Murphy's CREOLE CORN CURE to my corns last March cured all but one corn; after my return lately from the North, applications to this one have eradicated it."

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A Guaranteed Cure for Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions and Callosities. Price 15c.

Cures Ingrowing Nails in their most aggravated form. PRICE 50c.

CREOLE INGROWING NAIL CURE.

The directions for the treatment and care of the nails are alone worth the money.

SWEATY FEET. For offensive perspiration of the feet and arm-pits, and itching eruptions of the feet and body, and soft corns, CREOLE PERSPIRATION POWDER is a guaranteed and harmless cure. PRICE 50c.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

MANUFACTURED BY Dr. JNO. F. MURPHY, CHIROPODIST AND MANICURE, 16 BAPONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

SELF-CLOSING OILY WASTE CAN

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION

A NECESSITY

In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Lumbers' and Fishermen's Boats, and any place where oily waste or rubbish are used. They are acknowledged to be the best thing for the purpose needed.

SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.

Frank E. Fitz Mfg & Supply Co., 70 Kilby St. Boston.

THREE POZZONI'S POINTS COMPLEXION POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.

THREE White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS

GILBERT LOGGING ENGINE

FOR ALL DUTIES.

On Logging and Mining Tramways

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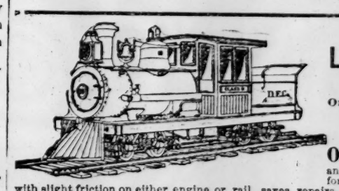

ON rough roads, heavy grades, and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions where others fail.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.

DUNKIRK ENGINEERING CO., - Dunkirk, N. Y.

ALL IN ONE INVALID CHAIR, COT AND HAMMOCK.

For the Camp, Lawn, Veranda, Parlor, Office and Library. ALWAYS IN PLACE.

It adjusts automatically at will of occupant to any position; a slight effort of the hand will keep it swinging.

The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample.

It is easily folded and occupies very small space.

TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00.

KENNEDY, BENNETT & CO. MANSFIELD, O.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY PRICE 25C

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, &c.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL CURES PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption Asthma, Whooping-Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons.

PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Durrkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor. Colored. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. S. Whitson, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1203—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r, American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator, Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davey Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer,

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bullkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr. and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

Collections promptly made. Will practice in State and Federal Courts

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Real Estate a Specialty.

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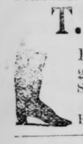
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T.P. WHITE,



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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot

Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,

DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

- PATENTS. -

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not Free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 6, 1892.

☞ Busy farmers now.

☞ Corn planting has begun.

☞ See advertisement of Sheriff's sales for taxes

☞ Mrs Lovey Baxter, of Currituck, died on the 29th ult., aged 84 years.

☞ Mrs R. N. Morgan, of Providence, this county, died on the 28th.

☞ At Perquimans Court last week four larceny convicts were sentenced to the Penetentiary.

☞ The Fisheries are now making big hauls and the shipments are large but the prices have fallen.

☞ Chas. E Robinson, ex-Collector of Customs, died at his home at Edenton on the 30th ult, aged 64 years.

☞ The Irish potatoes are coming up and how the peas are growing. Some field of the latter are beginning to bloom.

☞ The world is very little interested in a man who talks about his wrongs, or a woman who talks about her rights.

☞ "Madcap" April came in with roguish jests and her prim, old-fashioned pinafore heaped full with the opening buds that sweetly symbolized the promise of the season.

☞ At the Municipal election on Monday B. L. Banks was elected Commissioner in the 1st Ward, C. W. Overman in the 2d, W. C. Davis in the 3rd, G. W. Cobb in the 4th and W. G. Underwood in the 5th.

☞ Never be ashamed to confess your ignorance. If a person with whom you are talking uses a word you do not understand, ask him to explain. He will be pleased and flattered to have his superiority acknowledged, and you will learn something.

☞ "Quer st" askr, "Is it true that a town in Africa was named from a President of the United States?" The CAROLINIAN answers, yes. The town of Monrovia, in Liberia, was founded in 1822, during the Presidency of James Monroe, and was named in his honor.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting description of a new Electric invention. The inventor is a son of our friend Abram Fisher of Dymond City, Martin county. He is now receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum. He has received several patents for electric tools.

☞ There are discriminations in dishonesties as there are in favors, perhaps, but the underlying spirit in the transaction that steals a purse out of a pocket is exactly allied to the dishonesty that robs a wife of a husband or a maiden of a lover. It is man an to be a thief, whether the theft be of a shilling or a heart.

☞ The editor accepted the invitation of a friend to take a ride through portions of Camden and Currituck the other day. He enjoyed it and met quite a number of pleasant people. But the "road question" was very forcibly impressed upon him. Men and brethren, it don't pay, and it never will, to neglect the public highways.

☞ Now that farmers have reached the season of real work on the farm, the CAROLINIAN would remind them of the old adage of a "little farm well tilled." All sentiment aside, the small farm is a much more certain road to comfort, success and independence than is the large one. Especially is this true when the former is somewhat limited as to capital.

☞ The editor spent several hours at the Colored Normal School one day last week. There are 56 students in attendance, coming from seven counties of the district. The Principal A. B. Moore, and the Assistant J. H. M. Butler, are doing a good work. The course of instruction is thorough and practical and the system and discipline are excellent.

☞ The necessity for advertising is very apparent to any reflective mind. If an owner wishes to sell his property he must let some one know his wish; if he keeps his intention to himself he will also keep his property likewise. To advertise means "to apprise, inform, make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish," even as Balaam said to Balak, "I will advertise thee what this people shall do to thy people."

☞ Believing that the principles and policy of the National Republican party will best promote the material interests of the whole country, South as well as North, the CAROLINIAN would be false to its high sense of right and duty not to advocate and promulgate them While it has no quarrel with those honestly differing from it, it would have them calmly examine, with a truth-seeking purpose, the CAROLINIAN'S *reasons* for the "faith that is in it," and then conclude and act upon the evidence. Every honest man wants to be right; many are in error because of lack of information. The aim of the CAROLINIAN is and will be to aid in giving this,

☞ Utilize all wastes as manures.

—Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞ The only satisfactory mortgage is the canceled one.

—Call on Robinson & Co for Paints oils, lead, zinc, lime, plaster, hair, cement.

☞ The farmer who is on time with his work is generally the successful farmer.

—A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN spent Monday at Edenton, looked in at Court, met numerous friends and had a pleasant time.

—Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

☞ The CAROLINIAN continues to receive kind and cheering words of endorsement from appreciative patrons. Writes one from Currituck:

For the enclosed $1.50 please send the CAROLINIAN another year. Taken all in all I consider it the best paper in the State.

Another, from Chowan, on sending subscription for renewal, writes:

I take four papers, but the CAROLINIAN is always read first. It is newsy, spicy and full of good things.

—Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ There is gossip and—gossip, yet how different in the way it can be indulged in. The other day a lady who was telling some merry anecdotes, turned to a gentleman, saying, apologetically, "You see the difference, we women talk gossip, you men discuss the tariff" He replied, "Men like gossip too!" Of course they do, Gossip may be made as instructive as it is entertaining. The dictionary defines to gossip as "to tattle." but the kind of gossip which is excusable is a study of familiar biography, an observance of the art of living. Let it be full of humor and free from bitterness.

—No, 1 Timothy hay at Robinson & Co's.

—BACKED DOWN, Italy called off the fance and will send a minister to this country. Chili got cool almost as fast as she got hot, but Robinson & Co keep right on selling those splendid California goods, No, 1 Mackerel, Country Hams, Beef Tongue and Sugar-cured Meats of all kinds.

LOCAL MENTION

Were you "April fooled?"—The peach and plum trees are in beautiful bloom.—It was on Water street, "Our party seems to be wormwood and Hill," sighed a Democrat. "You've got that quotation wrong," corrected a listener. "It should be wormwood and gall." "What's the difference?' sighed the other more profoundly than before,—A number of our people went to Norfolk on Thursday to witness the launching of the new cruiser Raleigh.—How true it is that the world is slow to believe that a sin is black as long as it pays well.—Mr Jacob A. Harrold has moved to Shiloh —The reporter confesses to an amiable weakness. He says:

As along the street with her I go,
Or by her side in a room I linger,
It makes me smile to see her show
The engagement ring on her little finger.

—Mr. John H. Sawyer, of Camden, called on Thursday. He gave a good report.—Now the woman's query, "How are you getting it made?" is heard. It is a sure sign of spring.—The lazy man aims at nothing, and generally hits it.—The "Improvement Company" are making some decided improvements on a portion of their land.—T. A. Commander & Son, having finished their new Planing Mill, are now prepared to fill all orders in their line,—There is no honesty except the old fashioned sort.—If you save three cents every week you will have enough in twelve months to pay for a year's subscription to the CAROLINIAN.—Dr. Johnston and Rev. P. W. Melick attended the Sunday School Convention at Newberne last week.—Mr. R. O. Preyer has purchased the Mrs Ann Scott farm, about three miles south of the city.—Mr. W. Reid, of Gatesville, called on Friday and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN.—It isn't necessary to giggle to prove that you are in good humor.—The local poet thus describes his "best girl:"

She isn't an angel, she isn't a goddess,
She isn't a lily, a rose or a pearl;
She's simply what's sweetest, completest, neatest—
Dear little, queer little sweet little girl.

And who won't say that that's enough?—The past week has has been another very satisfactory one for the CAROLINIA in the way of additional subscribers, new advertisements and lots of job printing. The reading and business public appreciate a live paper.—The following was overheard the other evening: "Do you wear your sunniest smiles when you want to get an unusual favor from your husband?" "No, I wear my bitterest tears"—Mr. Jas. Wilkins is erecting a neat building on his lot on Poindexter street.—Kramer Bros & Co are obliged to keep their mill running over time to fill their accumulating orders.—How delightful it was on Sunday evening, and about everybody was out on promenade down Riverside to the Park.—Underwood & Son are making extensive improvements on their mill property.—E. F. Aydlett esq. has contracted with Mr. D. S. Kramer to build for him a very handsome residence on his lot on Main street, work to begin about May 1st.—The editor spent a very pleasant hour the other day in an interview with Miss Ada B. Johnson, late Missionary to Japan, who is visiting her friend Mrs. R. O. Preyer on Riverside Avenue. She is an educated and intelligent lady, has spent a number of years in that far off land, and gave an interesting description of the climate and products of the country and the habits, character and literature of the people.—The Versifier's "penciling" this week is:

Life is arched with changing skies,
Rarely are they what they seem;
Children we of smiles and tears,
Much we know but more we dream,

—Snaw hats.—The rambler reports a number more new buildings going up in different parts of the city.—Lev. C. Guirkin, student at the Baltimore Medical College, spent Sunday at home on a visit.—Work on the Electric Light building is progressing.—Hon. Benj Page, Mayor of the city of Meriden, Ct., with his daughter, spent a few days here visiting their friends J. E. Merriam and family. The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a call. Mr. Page is a man of affairs.—Miss Helen Martin has returned from her visit to Mississippi.—The CAROLINIAN is glad to know that ex-Senator W. C. Mercer is able to be up and out again.—At the Junior contest at the Academy on Friday night the medals were awarded to Miss Tenie Pritchard and Master Harry Grandy. All did well.—Miss Pattie White, of Edenton, is visiting the Misses Smith on Poindexter st.—Mr. C. H. Shattuck, of Laconia, N H., who has been spending the winter here, has returned home.—The first pea blooms of the season have been laid on our table by our friend W. B. West.—Our leading and popular Tailor, Maurice Wescott, has in stock the finest samples we have seen and he can now suit all.—Mr. Isaac S. Engle, of Indiana, is visiting his brother Mr. J. F. Engle, on Riverside —The "ring" slate is broken.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a "Social Endeavor" party on Friday night at the home of Mrs D. S. Kramer, on Main street.—Miss Zenovia Seeley has opened a Millinery store on Poindexter street.—J. M. Gray esq., of Manteo, gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Tuesday.—The next subject for discusion before the Colored Normal School Lyceum on Friday night is; "Resolved that Education is of more benefit to mankind than Wealth.'—The special attention of the lady readers of the CAROLINIAN is called to the Millinery advertisement of Mrs Bell & McCabe. Do not fail to give them a call.

Do you suffer with chilblains?—I certify to the prompt relief obtained from the use of Salvation Oil for chilblains, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best cure I ever tried. H. HOOD, 749 W. Pratt street, Balt, Md.

"What fine chisel could ever yet cut breath!" and yet a hard vexing cough is cut all to bits with one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The April number of THE ECLECTIC offers a variety of timely articles as well as papers of more purely literary interest. An article on "A New Calendar of Great Men, discusses Frederick Harrison's disjunction on Gomte's classification of the world's leaders and will be found full of suggestion. The brilliant story of the "Great Armada," from the Spanish side, is continued from an earlier issue The recent centenary of Mozart's birth makes the article on the great composer timely, and it will be conceded that Mr. Crowest is a competent eulogist. Other articles are: "A Great University"; 'Marquesan Melville"; "The Memoirs of Baron De Marbot"; "The Partisans of the Wild Woman"; "Greek Mythology and the Bible"; "The French Newspaper Press" a clean parallel to 'The German Newspaper Press." The Bishop of Ripon's tribute to the late Mr Spurgeon is a glowing, yet discriminating tribute to a great preacher and a good man. Students and thinkers will be delighted with Walter Paters' essay on "The Genius of Plate." The briefer articles, poems, sketches, etc, are readable.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich, and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her but in vain She grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold yet you may get a trial bottle free at Alex Wadsworth's drug store.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Senator Ransome says there will probably be some trouble with the Farmers' Alliance in his State, but it will be met and overcome.

My wife cured of malaria by Simmons Liver Regular.—J. N, Thompson, Pastor M. E, Church, Leigh, Neb.

Do not almost kill yourself by violent purgatives. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Kansas cyclone killed sixty people. In Oklahoma three were killed.

The healthy people you meet have healthy livers, They take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Western Pennsylvania was visited by a terrific storm Sunday, doing great damage.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Fifteen of the letter boxes in Asheville were broken open and robbed recently.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned, "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000. 15 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honors at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates. Book-keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c, taught. This paper has a full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman,

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE,

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Risley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully, If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St, New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken. Mar, 16-1 yr.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan. Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,

11-4 '91. 1,yr. New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

MRS. G. S. BELL. MRS. H. C. GRICE

MRS. BELL AND GRICE,

Fashionable Milliners,

COR. MAIN AND ROAD STS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The choicest lot of Millinery Goods ever brought to this city, Hats and Bonnets in exquisite designs and most desirable shapes. Our paterns embrace styles suitable for all ages and occasions, from charming creations in laces and flowers to useful hats for general wear. Call and examine.

Chinese Laundry.

COR. ROAD AND FEARING STS,

Elizabeth City. N. C.

SING LEE, PROPRIETOR.

Having permantly located here I give notice that I will do all kinds of Laundry work in the neatest and best manner. With eight years experience in Norfolk I am prepared to give satisfaction.

POLITICAL.

PASQUOTANK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the Republicans of Pasquotank County held at the Court House in Elizabeth, N. C., on Monday, April 11th, 1892, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and District Conventions,

J. S WILCOX,

March 23, 1892. Chairman,

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Republicans of the First Congressional District of North Carolina is hereby called to convene at Elizabeth City, N, C,, on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing two delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis on the 7th of June 1892, and transacting such other business as may be deemed expedient,

GEO, W, COBB,

GEO. E. BUCKMAN, Chairman.

Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is hereby called to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 14th day of April, 1892, at 12 M, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates from the State at large to the National Republican Convention to be held at Minneapolis on June 7th, 1892,

Each county will be entitled to two delegates for each member of the lower House of the General Assembly.

F. T, WALSER, Sec'y J. B. EAVES, Ch'm

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.55 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers. Transfer steamer to Macsey's Ferry, (each by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven: connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., (President street Station) Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station. New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina

CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

C. W. Grice & Bro, Props

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.

WATER STREET.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --

Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Wi keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

PECIAL ATTENTION PAID OT REpairing, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

SEE SIGN BIG WATCH,

Water St, (next door to Overman's cor)

Elizabeth City, N. C.

19 Years Experience at Bench.

JOHNNIE

Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the bargains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store and

- GET YOUR -

eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay pull —not a

- - GUN - -

but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest and best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queens-ware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement &c &c

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY,

Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.

PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.

Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE.

J. B. FLORA & CO.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandler Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.

own in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

FOWLER & CO'S

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.

&c., &c, and if you see my goods

you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky. ☜

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.

WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ **I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of**

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low

How Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P WMELICK

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

The Ragpickers of Paris.

There are between 40,000 and 50,000 ragpickers in Paris, divided into three classes, besides the native chiffonnier, who is well to do. At the bottom comes the ramasseur de nuit. He is a born ragpicker, as most of the better ones are, but is generally a laboring man out of work. He collects from any refuse he can find. He is only one degree above the common tramp. Gradually he gains experience, learns to distinguish the most profitable kinds of refuse, and the quarters where they are to be found, and ends by going to live in a colony as a regular chiffonnier. There are 6000 of this class. The next is the coureur. He is more expert than the ramasseur de nuit, but has, like him, no regular work—he comes and goes where and when he likes. This is the largest class, and numbers some 20,000. The third is the placier, who is in quite a difficult position. He is licensed by the police, and has a definite beat. From so many houses in a particular street the refuse is his monopoly. The good will of a beat can be bought and sold, and is worth from 88 to 124 or 130 francs, according to the district. On the other hand, the placier is obliged to make his round every day under the penalty of losing his place. He goes out in the morning with his basket and visits the houses on his beat. At each house he takes the portable dustbin, containing the previous day's refuse, from the cook, carries it out to the pavement, and overhauls it while waiting for the municipal dust cart to pass. He may be seen at work any morning about 7 or 8 o'clock, or earlier. The placier always works with his wife and children, and many placiers possess a horse and cart. Having gone his round, he returns home and sorts his gleanings. The assorted products are sold by weight to the maître chiffonnier, who gives from fifty cents to $40 per 100 kilogrammes, according to quality. The total profit drawn by these people directly from the refuse of Paris averages almost $15,000 a day.

The Best Material For a Roof.

There is no better material for a roof than pine, cypress, or cedar shingles. Metal roofs are not nearly so durable as those of shingles, and these, if painted, will be doubly durable. The only metal that is really desirable for a roof is copper, which is practically imperishable. But the cost at present is too great as compared with shingles. In laying a shingle roof it is best to put the roofing paper under the boards, as there is then no danger of the gathering of moisture and consequent decay of the shingles. The wind is kept out quite as well in this way. The shingles are better preserved by dipping in crude petroleum before being laid, by which they are made water-proof, and the durability is much increased. The frame of a wooden house may be filled in with concrete or soft brick, but this filling is no better so far as concerns the warmth of the building than a lining of tarred building paper under the outer covering of the walls and the inner lining.—New York Independent.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., Cured of
Scrofula in the Neck
By Hood's Sarsaparilla

All parents whose children suffer from Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or other diseases caused by impure blood, should read the following from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a

Bunch Under One Ear

which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until it healed up. Last winter it broke out again and was followed by

Erysipelas

We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger. The doctor seemed quite pleased at his appearance and said he feared at one time that we should lose him. I have also taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

myself and am satisfied that I have been helped by it." Mrs. J. W. TILLBROOK, Fifth Ave., McKeesport.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, do not gripe.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." ●

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if no benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health"—Free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WALT WHITMAN DEAD.

The "Good Gray Poet" Breathes His Last at Camden, N. J.

Sketch of His Eventful Life and Literary Labors.

WALT WHITMAN.

Walt Whitman, the "good gray poet," died at his home in Camden, N. J., at 6:43 a few evenings ago. His end was peaceful, and he was conscious until the last. The aged bard had been struggling with death since December 17, when he was taken down with pneumonia. His death was looked for daily. His vitality was so great that he rallied from the attack, although his physicians said he was very weak and liable to expire at any time. Five days before his death a change was noticed in Whitman's condition, and for the last three days he took no nourisament at all. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon his attendants noticed he was growing worse, and Dr. Alexander McAllister was sent for. He saw the poet was dying and remained until the end. The other persons by his bedside were Mrs. Mary Davis, his housekeeper; Warren Fritzmyer, his nurse; and Thomas B. Harned and Horace Traubel, two warm friends. Dr. McAllister asked Whitman if he was in pain, and the dying poet answered: "No." Whitman's last words were a request to his nurse to shift him in bed. Then, reaching for his handkerchief, respiration ceased, although his heart beat for ten minutes afterward. Artist Aitken made a plaster cast of Whitman's face. It was decided that Whitman should be buried in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, where he superintended the erection of his tomb several years ago. He died a poor man, his only possessions being his house, library and copyrights. Whitman disposed of these by will three months ago, leaving his property to those who nursed him in his last illness.

Life and Literary Productions.

Walter, or Walt Whitman, was born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819. His father, whose name he bore, was a farmer, and the boy, the eldest of the family, was brought up with slight knowledge of even the few refinements obtainable in the country sixty years ago. He was strong and sturdy, a good rider and swimmer, fond of out-door exercise, and impatient of all the amenities of life. What book education he had he received in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. It was not much, for when only sixteen he was back in the country, teaching others and learning from them rather than from books.

After a year or so of teaching he became a carpenter for a time; then he learned printing, working at the case in New York City and Brooklyn, and editing papers in New Orleans and in Huntington, Long Island. In 1847-9, with his brother Jefferson Whitman, he went on a long pedestrian tour of the country, working his way along by doing carpenter's jobs, tramping it, one might almost say. For two years the brothers wandered about, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in Louisiana and Texas during the Mexican War, along the lakes, into Canada, and down the Hudson back to Long Island, where Walt Whitman betook himself once more to the printer's case.

Up to 1855 he had been known, so far as he was known, simply as a carpenter-printer of no especial steadiness. In 1855, however, appeared his first and most famous book, "Leaves of Grass," a volume of rhapsodical poems, always without rhyme, generally without rhythm, dealing especially with the interests involved in America life and progress of the time.

The first edition of this book Whitman set up and printed himself, and for thirty years he has been revising and adding to the book.

At the beginning of the war Whitman was living in New York City; but his brother George was wounded at Fredericksburg in 1862, and the poet went to the front to nurse him. He remained with the army until the close of the war, afterward giving his experiences in two volumes, "Drum Taps" (1865), and "Memoranda During the War" (1865). His most conventional poem is in "Drum Taps"—"Captain, My Captain," in memory of Lincoln.

In 1864 he had been compelled to give up for a time his work as nurse, because of a fever caught in the hospital camps among the sick. From the effects of this fever Whitman never recovered fully, though he returned to his nursing as soon as he was able to be about.

At the close of the war he obtained a clerkship in the Interior Department, from which he was dismissed when his superior officer learned that he was the author of "Leaves of Grass." He obtained a clerkship in the Attorney-General's office, however, which he kept until 1874. In February, 1873, he had a stroke of paralysis, resulting from his fever of 1864 and the exposures of his army life, and went to Camden, N. J. He was recovering rapidly when in May his mother died suddenly in his presence. The shock caused a relapse, and he was incapacitated for any work for many months. On his recovery he resigned his clerkship and settled in Camden, where he resided the rest of his life.

Before this, while in Washington, he published "Passage to India" (1870), "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871), "As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free" (1872), and a volume of prose essays, "Democratic Vistas" (1870, republished in 1875 and 1888). In 1881 a new edition of "Leaves of Grass" was published in Boston, to the sale of which the Massachusetts authorities objected, on the ground of immorality. In 1883 Whitman published "Specimen Days and Collect," in 1885 "November Boughs," and in 1888 "Sands at Seventy."

In the latter year he had another stroke of paralysis. It crippled him almost entirely, and on his seventieth birthday his friends gave to him a pony carriage and pony, and the "good gray poet" drove himself about Camden, enjoying the outdoor life he had always loved. His infirmity was physical, not mental, however, and within a few months he has published a farewell volume of poems, "Good-By, My Fancy."

Of late years the bitter attacks on Whitman have ceased, and he has been admitted to be indeed a poet.

Whitman was independent entirely on the sale of his books, and while never rich, of late years has been absolutely poor. He steadily refused to accept charity, however.

Whitman was described by the admirer, who gave him the title by which he is most widely known, that of "the good gray poet," as tall and stalwart, his face rosy, and seamed with kindly wrinkles; with heavy-lidded, firm blue eyes, and with a short thick beard, and thinly flowing hair. Of late years his hair and beard have been almost snow-white.

He never was married. It was said that a disappointment in early life was the cause.

A LYNCHER CONVICTED.

Whereupon One of the Witnesses Against Him is Shot to Death.

For the first time in the history of Georgia a lyncher has been convicted for the crime of murder, and will suffer the death penalty. His name is Barney White. He was engaged in the lynching of Larkin Nix last fall. Nix had a wife and daughter. The mother induced the daughter to adopt a fast life. One of her companions was a man named Mize. The father ordered Mize to keep away. The answer was a defiance, and Nix shot Mize dead in the yard. Nix was arrested, but a mob of Mize's friends took him out and shot him to death.

Barney White and six others were arrested. A severance was asked and the first to be tried was White, who has been convicted. One of the leading witnesses for the State, William Davis, was shot to death by a mob of Mize's friends that night.

THE number of immigrants landed in the United States during the month of February was 26,068, and during the twelve months ending February 29, 294,665, the largest numbers coming from Germany, 53,610; Italy, 30,062; Russia, 23,027; Sweden and Norway, 19,479, and 15,900 each from Hungary and Austria.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A BIG mass-meeting of all classes of citizens at Cooper Union, New York City, denounced the Central Park Speedway Act, and demanded its repeal.

AN Erie train passing through Great Bend, N. Y., near the outskirts of the town struck two women, Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Quick. Both were instantly killed in the order of their appearance were as follows: E. H. Haven, of Harvard, affirmative; J. I. Chamberlain, of Yale, negative; F. W. Dillinger, of Harvard, affirmative; Thornwell Mullaly, of Yale, negative; J. Stacy Brown, of Harvard, affirmative, and William A. McQuade, of Yale, negative. Each spoke fifteen minutes.

MRS. MARY LARSEN, aged eighty years, who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., in an old frame house, was bound, gagged and robbed of $6000 by two young men.

FIRE in Philadelphia, Penn., destroyed Bromley's Mills, causing a loss of fully $40,000. The cocoa and chocolate manufacturing establishment of H. O. Wilbur & Sons was also destroyed; loss, $220,000.

ARIO PARDEE, of Hazleton, Penn., banker, coal operator and manufacturer, was found dead in his bed in his Rock Ledge cottage on Indian River, Florida. Mr. Pardee, who spent his eighty years of life in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, was said to be the wealthiest man in the State, his riches being estimated at about $50,000,000.

CLAUS SPRECKELS'S sugar refinery at Philadelphia, Penn., has been formally turned over to the Sugar Trust, in consideration of $7,000,000 in trust certificates, thus ending his war against that corporation.

THE wreckers have taken the British ship Windermere off the beach at Asbury Park, N. J.

WHILE James Galvin and Edward Welsh loitered on the tracks at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., they were struck by a freight train and killed.

THE New York State Legislature held services at Albany in memory of General Sherman; General Slocum presided, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration.

BOTH branches of the Rhode Island Legislature have passed the bill providing for biennial elections of State officers.

South and West.

THE boiler in a saw mill at Fidelity, Miami County, Ohio, exploded when five men were in the mill. Four of them were killed outright, and the fifth, Samuel Davis, was fatally injured.

HENRY SMITH, colored, has been hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the unprovoked murder of Saloon-keeper Louis Spacht, by whom he was employed.

THE Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die. Just before dispersing the House passed a resolution endorsing Grover Cleveland for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

PATRICK DOYLE, a desperado who has killed seven men in ten years, was shot and killed by his nine-year-old son at his ranch near Big Muddy, Montana. The father was chopping wood when the boy came out of the house with a rifle, and, taking deliberate aim, fired the fatal shot.

THE steamer Benture was wrecked off Rockport, Cal. Both engineers, the steward, one fireman and one sailor were drowned.

VIOLENT snow storms occurred in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and Illinois. Omaha experienced the worst storm in its history.

SIX men stole a boat from the wharf at San Francisco, Cal., and went across the bay. When in mid-channel the boat capsized by heavy sea and four of the men were drowned.

MRS. C. K. SMITH, wife of a white laborer, living on a farm at Holly Springs, Miss., has given birth to six babies. They are all boys, well developed, and weigh in the aggregate forty-five pounds.

Two troops of United States Cavalry left Guthrie, Oklahoma, headed for the Cherokee Strip, to drive off squatters.

ABRAHAM COOLER, a farmer living near Detroit, Mich., killed his wife and then himself. He was insane.

A SALE under the Vagrant act took place in Fayette, Mo., when three colored tramps were sold on the block to the highest bidder. One brought $25, another $5 and the third $1.

A BOY of two and a girl of four, children of a man named Swering, living in Brown County, Ind., were burned to death while locked up alone in the house.

Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY has been detached from duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy.

A MESSAGE from the President in regard to the G. A. R. Encampment, to be held next September in Washington, was laid before the Senate. An appeal is made for $100,000, one-half to be paid by the District, for the expenses of the encampment.

LORD BRASSEY reached Washington in his famous yacht Sunbeam, in which he has circumnavigated the globe. He went to Washington to meet Lady Brassey, who had been in the city for several days.

THE letter of the Chinese Minister to Secretary Blaine upon the subject of immigration has been received at the State Department.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress authorizing the purchase by the Government of Temple Farm, at Yorktown, Va., where Cornwallis surrendered.

A REPLY from Lord Salisbury, in answer to Acting Secretary Wharton's note regarding the protection of seal life in Bering Sea, was laid before the Presidents. Lord Salisbury offers two alternatives to the United States pending the arbitation of the dispute: Her Majesty's Government is willing to renew last year's modus vivendi on certain conditions, or it is willing to prohibit sealing except by vessels which give security for such losses as arbitrators assess.

REPRESENTATIVE MCKENNA, of California, addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House informing him that he had forwarded to the Governor of his State his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, to take effect immediately.

IN executive session, it was practically decided by the Senate to ratify the Bering Sea arbitration treaty without condition.

THE President has made the following nominations: Nicholas Wertheim, a German subject, to be United States Consul at Moscow, Russia; Carroll H. Parmelee, Register of the Land Office at Buffalo, Wyoming.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON wrote a letter to Secretary Foster charging Mr. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration, with incompetency.

THE Speaker laid before the House a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas, to take effect immediately.

THE nomination of John H. Baker, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for Indiana in place of Judge Woods, against whose confirmation such a fight was made, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Foreign.

THE new extradition treaty between France and the United States has been signed by M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, and Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister.

THE passage of Russian Hebrews through Germany has been prohibited.

SIX men, who were recently caught pulling spikes from the track of the Mexican Central Railway, were summarily shot by soldiers of the Rural Guard. The poorer class of Mexicans have been in the habit of stealing these spikes and selling them for four cents apiece.

Severe snow storms occurred in the North of Wales, England and Scotland, with drifts from two to five feet high.

LORD SALISBURY'S reply to Acting Secretary of State Wharton's last note on the Bering Sea controversy was made public in London, England.

THE Coroner's jury has found Deeming guilty of the murder of his wife and four children at Rainhill, near Liverpool, England. The murderer is now in Australia, where he has confessed to being "Jack the Ripper."

THE Russian Primary Education bill, which caused the recent Cabinet crisis, has been withdrawn by the Government.

A BULL-FIGHTER was killed at a fight at Tula, Mexico. He was gored and ripped by the infuriated animal in the most terrible fashion. Finally the bull caught him on its horns and tore round the ring with him several times. It was finally lassoed.

PRINCE DE CHIMAY, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is dead.

A SEVERE earthquake occurred at Arica, Chile, and caused great alarm among its inhabitants. It was accompanied by a heavy tidal wave. The shock was felt at both Valparaiso and Santiago.

THERE was a dynamite explosion in the building of the Credit Lyonais, one of the largest banking institutions of Paris. The French Cabinet discussed the recent Anarchist explosions, and decided to take measures to prevent their recurrence.

THE Czechs of Prague endeavored to celebrate Comenius's birthday, despite the Government's prohibition; the police dispersed the crowd, many rioters being injured.

THE German Government was defeated in the Reichstag on a vote for a new corvette.

THE North German Lloyd steamer Elder was hauled off Atherfield Ledge, and was towed to Southampton, England. She will be refitted for transatlantic traffic.

HELPED HIS LYNCHERS.

A Mob Breaks Into Jail and Hangs a Man to a Telegraph Pole.

Joseph Lytle, the man who hacked his wife and two daughters in a horrible manner, was taken from the County Jail at Findlay, Ohio, by a mob of nearly 1000 determined men and hanged.

As the mob entered the jail Lytle called their attention to the cell he was occupying as the one they were looking for. It took thirty minutes to batter down the cell door, when the doomed man was dragged out and thence to the Main Street Bridge, two squares away.

Here Lytle was strung up to an iron crosspiece of the bridge. Just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver rang out on the night air and the rope was shot in two, dropping the victim to the ground. He was then hurriedly taken to the nearest telegraph pole, where the lynching was completed. Twenty shots were fired into the body. Lytle died without a struggle.

Lytle left a note asking that his body should be turned over to his brother with the request that he be buried beside his mother.

FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWN

A Fatal Collision Between Two British Vessels Off the Isle of Wight.

A collision, resulting in the loss of fourteen lives, occurred off the Isle of Wight. The British bark Falls of Garry, from San Francisco for Havre, via Queenstown, came into collision with the British steamer Thetis. The Falls of Garry was cut nearly in two and sank almost immediately.

The crew of the Thetis hastened to assist the wrecked seamen who were struggling in the water and succeeded in saving sixteen of them. Fourteen were drowned. The Thetis was considerably damaged and made signals for assistance. The tugboat Belos went to the assistance of the Thetis and towed that vessel into the Solent.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice.....	1 75	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	1 90	@	2 05
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 65	@	1 70
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	1 35	@	1 37½
1891, bags.....	1 32½	@	1 35
1891, Scotch.....	1 45	@	—
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras.....	29	@	29½
Elgin, extras.....	—	@	29½
Other West, extras.....	28½	@	—
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	26	@	27
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts..	24	@	25
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, extras.....	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	23	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	22	@	24
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	19	@	20
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	17	@	18
Factory—Fresh, extras.....	—	@	22
Fresh, 1sts.....	18½	@	20
Fresh, 2ds.....	17	@	18
Rolls—Fresh, extras.....	—	@	21
Fresh, 3ds to 1sts.....	16	@	20
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy.....	12¼	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	12	@	—
Full cr. good to prime..	11	@	11¾
Common to fair.....	9¾	@	10¾
Part skims, choice.....	10	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9¾
Part skims, com. to fair.	6	@	8
Full skims.....	3	@	5
Pennsylvania—Skims.....	2¾	@	9¾
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	13½	@	13¾
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	13½
Fresh, fair to good.....	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	12½	@	13
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz....	—	@	26
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	55	@	65
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl.....	—	@	—
Spitzenberg, per bbl....	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket....	8	@	25
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	25	@	26
1891, prime.....	23½	@	24
1891, common to good...	19	@	23
1890, choice, per lb.....	18	@	—
1890, common to prime..	12	@	16
Old odds.....	6	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	13½	@	—
Western, per lb.....	—	@	13½
Chickens, Western.....	—	@	13
Local, medium to prime	13	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb.....	8	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	13	@	14
Ducks—L. I., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	85	@	1 25
Western, per pair.....	80	@	1 10
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 50	@	1 87
Southern, per pair.....	1 25	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair.....	50	@	—
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	16	@	17½
Mixed weights.....	15	@	16
Young toms, fair to prime	14	@	15
Old toms.....	13	@	13
Chickens—Phila., per lb....	18	@	20
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13	@	13½
Western, per lb.....	13	@	13½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Western, per lb.....	10	@	14
Geese—Western, per lb.....	5	@	10
Capons—Phila., extra large.	24	@	26
Phila., small to medium.	18	@	23
Western, fair to fancy..	19	@	25
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	—	@	2 50
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl..	—	@	—
State Ross and Hebron, per 180 lb.....	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	1 62	@	1 75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl..	1 50	@	3 25
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Orange County, red, bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Orange County, yellow.	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Eastern, white, per bbl.	5 00	@	7 50
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl..	75	@	1 00
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl..	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Canada, per bbl....	75	@	80
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	60	@	75
String beans, Fla., per crate.	2 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	1 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 00	@	3 00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves.....	3 00	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime...	3 75	@	8 50
Sheep.....	4 75	@	6 60
Lambs.....	7 00	@	7 37½
Hogs—Live.....	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed.....	6	@	8¼
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 75	@	4 90
Patents.....	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	98¼	@	99¾
Rye—State.....	88½	@	91½
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	53
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	48	@	50
Oats—No. 1 White.....	—	@	40
Mixed Western.....	34	@	36
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.....	—	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	—	@	06

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern		Southern & Southwestern	
Black bear.....	$20 00	@30 00	$10 00	@$20 00
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00	@15 00	4 00	@ 10 00
Beaver, large....	6 00	@ 7 00	5 00	@ 6 00
Beaver, medium.	3 50	@ 4 50	2 50	@ 3 50
Beaver, small....	1 50	@ 2 00	1 00	@ 1 50
Mink, dark, fine.	1 50	@ 2 50	70	@ 1 10
Mink, brown....	60	@ 1 00	50	@ 70
Red fox.....	1 40	@ 1 60	1 10	@ 1 30
Gray fox.....	1 00	@ 1 15	80	@ 1 00
Raccoon, each..	50	@ 90	30	@ 60
Skunk, black....	1 20	@ 1 25	1 00	@ 1 15
Skunk half strp'd	70	@ 75	60	@ 65
Skunk, striped..	35	@ 40	30	@ 35
Skunk, white....	15	@ 20	12	@ 15
Opossum, large..	35	@ 45	30	@ 35
Opossum, med .	17	@ 22	15	@ 18
Muskrat, spring	16	@ 18	14	@ 15
Muskrat, winter	11	@ 13	10	@ 11
Muskrat, fall....	7	@ 10	7	@ 8

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate Assents to the Bering Sea Arbitration.

Method by Which the Difficulty is to be Settled.

The treaty or convention providing for arbitration in the settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States over the jurisdiction of the Bering Sea has been ratified by the Senate, at Washington, by a unanimous vote.

The secret session which resulted in the ratification lasted two hours—from two to four o'clock—and was of the quiet, conservative character.

Its detail is of little interest, in view of the ratification. Shortly after the doors were closed a call of the Senate was ordered, and an unusually large number of Senators answered to their names, the number being increased to seventy-two when the vote on the treaty was taken.

There was some general discussion concerning the perfection of the treaty, and Mr. Sherman announced that the propositions made by some Senators at previous sessions that the arbitration proceedings should be conducted in English had met with a favorable response from Lord Salisbury.

The treaty does not stipulate the language in which the proceedings shall be conducted. Mr. Sherman said that the suggestion that they be conducted in English had been communicated to Sir Julian Pauncefort, the British Minister, who replied that he had no objection, but preferred to communicate with his own Government before agreeing to it.

This he did and Lord Salisbury approved. After Mr. Sherman made this statement the treaty was amended so that English should be the language used in the conduct of the proceedings.

There was some discussion over article XI of the treaty, which provides that "the decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides."

Several Senators thought the time allowed for decision should be longer, and as there was no objection to this the time was extended to four months.

After a discussion over these points and some others of minor importance, the treaty was ratified (without further change and without the passage of any resolution) by an aye and nay vote, and resolutions informing the President of its ratification and removing the injunction of secrecy from the vote, were adopted.

A well-informed Washington correspondent writes; The unconditional ratification of the treaty leaves President Harrison free now to complete arrangements with Lord Salisbury for a new modus vivendi on terms which will doubtless be satisfactory to both Governments. It is the President's intention to accept substantially the first proposition of Lord Salisbury's note of March 26th, stated as follows:

We are, however, willing, when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year, if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration, and, in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain, should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or its lessees.

The arbitration of damages provided for here covers, will be noticed, only the period from the ratification of the treaty to the time a final decision is announced by the Board of Arbitrators. It contains no restriction of liability such as Lord Salisbury maintains as to damage done the United States since 1885, and can be accepted without a renewal of the discussion which threw the original article as to the general arbitration of damages out of the treaty just ratified.

There was a full Cabinet meeting at the White House after the ratification of the treaty. The Cabinet practically agreed to accept Lord Salisbury's proposition for a renewal of last year's modus vivendi, with certain limitations as to the character of damages to be left to the determination of the arbitrators.

The treaty provides that the whole question shall be submitted to arbitrators to be appointed by France, Italy and Sweden, the main question involved being whether seals are to be considered as ferae naturae, or whether the peculiar circumstances attending seal life in Bering Sea will permit of a special application in the case. The whole question will be decided into five different points, viz., the question of what exclusive jurisdiction Russia exercised prior to the cession of Alaska; how far such rights were recognized by Great Britain; what rights, if any, Russia claimed in the Bering Sea after the treaty of 1825 between that country and Great Britain; whether all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary did not pass unimpaired to the United States under the treaty of 1867; and, lastly, has the United States any right, and, if so, what right of protection over the fur seals when found in Bering Sea outside the ordinary three mile limit.

FIVE SHOCKS KILLED.

Murderer Cotto Executed by Electricity in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

Jeremiah Cotto, the Italian ragpicker who murdered Louis Frankeloso, a fellow-countryman, on the morning of July 26th last in New Utrecht, N. Y., paid the death penalty in the electric chair at the State Prison in Sing Sing. At 11 the night before Warden Brown went to the condemned man's cell and read the death warrant to him. Cotto, who has little knowledge of the English language, looked frightened, and apparently thought that the Warden had come to take him to his death. After the Warden left him the murderer seemed more calm, and was induced by his keepers to lie down on the cot in his cell. The priests arrived at the prison at about 8 A. M., and went to Cotto's cell.

At 10:35 o'clock everything was in readiness and Warden Brown led the witnesses to the execution chamber. Mr. Davis, the State expert, was at the switchboard testing the voltage of the current, which was shown to be 1800.

At 10:43 Cotto entered the death chamber, being supported by Fathers De Sancta and Milo. Warden Brown led the little procession. As Cotto caught sight of the death chair he tottered and would have fallen had he not been supported by the priests. Cotto was hurried into the chair and quickly strapped. The electrodes were then applied, one at the calf of the right leg and the other at the forehead, it being decided not to use the same method as at the execution of McElvaine, when the current was introduced through the hands.

At 10:45 Warden Brown nodded to Mr. Davis to turn on the current. Instantly there was a convulsive movement of Cotto's body and the straps began to creak. Contact after contact followed in rapid succession until five had been given to the condemned man. The interval between each contact was twelve seconds. After the third contact Drs. Abbott and Irving felt the dying man's pulse and also listened to the beating of the heart. The last contact was given at 10:48:03. Three minutes after this all action of the heart and pulse had ceased. The doctors present were then invited to examine the body. All those who did so agreed that Cotta was dead.

Immediately after the first contact Cotto's face turned purple, and then, after each successive shock, the features became distorted and discolored. The strap over the forehead and eyes slipped down and exposed the features. The body was carried into the autopsy-room adjoining the death chamber, where an autopsy was performed by Drs. Irving and Abbott.

Drs. Abbott and Irving said that Cotto felt absolutely no pain after the first contact, and that, in their opinion, three would have been sufficient.

After the autopsy Cotto's body was placed in a rough pine coffin, which was filled with quicklime. The coffin was conveyed on the shoulders of four convicts out of the prison and up the hill to the burying-ground, where it was lowered in a grave near the graves of the other murderers who have been executed in Sing Sing Prison since July last.

CHILDREN IN WAR PAINT.

The Messiah Craze Breaks Out Among the Pawnees and Oteos.

The Messiah craze has again broken out among the Pawnee and Oteo Indians, in Oklahoma, but seemed in a fair way to being brought to an end by the arrest, for inciting insurrection, of W. W. White, a Pawnee Indian, and Buffalo Black, an Oteo.

The Indian children go to school decked in war paint and feathers. There was some difficulty in making the arrests, and it was possible that hostilities might follow.

NO FIRST-CLASS lunatic asylum is without a man who has discovered perpetual motion.

A Skeleton in the Crystal.

The aged Dr. Collier relates the following: In 1842 an old and worthy friend, of whose strict veracity I haven't the least possible doubt, came from Burnham, England, with a relative to transact some business in London. During the time of my absence from home with this relative, my friend, through sheer curiosity, took up a small oval-mounted crystal which stood near him on a table, and began to examine it. After looking at it intently for a few minutes and trying to guess, as he afterwards told me, what on earth such a novelty could be used for, he noticed that the surface of the instrument became clouded. This he at first attributed to his having blown his breath upon it. He tried to remove the dew-like cloud with his handkerchief, but his efforts seemed to increase the cloudiness. Presently the cloud took upon itself the form of the legs of an ostrich, the toes and knee-joints being clearly outline. For a second they seemed to open and close at the joints like a pair of calipers. While gazing in awe-stricken wonder and amazement at this uncanny exhibition of the supernatural, my friend noticed that the figure was slowly but surely changing its form. The ostrich legs had become those of a ghastly human skeleton, and almost instantly the final change came, which converted the cloudiness of the upper part of the glass into ribs, vertebræ, long, bony arms, the whole surmounted by a hideous, grinning skull. At this juncture, according to my friend's story, he began to feel a great oppression in the region of the chest and a numbness and giddiness in the head. He